

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1054

Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1945

CONVENTION BAN LIFTED

The lifting of restrictions on conventions, group meetings and trade shows, announced by the Office of Defense Transportation, removes one of the principal difficulties facing the calling of the annual convention. Lifting of the restrictions was made effective October 1, and the action was taken on the recommendation of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Chairman of the War Committee on Conventions and Director of ODT, stated that the lifting of the ban is not an invitation to travel, "nor can it be considered an assurance that transportation capacity will be available." The ODT director asked sponsors of conventions to defer meeting whenever possible and to keep necessary meetings small until after the peak of the troop movement which will come early next year.

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The set-aside for the Army of major canned fruits and vegetables will be further reduced. On page 8776 are presented the new percentages to be specified in forthcoming USDA food orders.

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The legal staff of the Office of Price Administration has prepared a series of questions and answers clarifying Supplement 13. These are presented on pages 8773 and 8774.

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The Quartermaster has issued a new statement regarding the future use of V-boxes. For details see page 8772.

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The prospects for processing of canned lima beans, tomatoes, peas, beets, kraut, corn, string beans, and pimientos are reported by USDA on pages 8770 and 8771.

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The 1945 subsidy rate for canned snap beans has been set by USDA at 11 cents per dozen No. 2's. Details on page 8769.

WPB Reports on Tin Supply

Four important moves to discover how quickly the country's very limited supply of tin can be increased and, if possible, to speed the start of the flow of the vital metal to relieve the pressure on our present stockpile and help expedite reconversion, were announced by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, September 13.

1. William L. Batt, WPB vice chairman for international supply and United States member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, has just returned from Europe where he conferred with British and Netherlands authorities on what can be done to start and speed the production of tin.
2. Both the British and Netherlands governments are sending missions to the Far East in the near future to make a study of conditions in liberated tin producing sections.
3. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has cabled the Commanding Generals in both the China Theater and the Southeast Asia Command requesting an immediate survey of available quantities of several materials in very short supply in this country, including tin, and careful estimates as to how quickly and in what quantities these can be ready for shipping.
4. The American Government is making every effort to expedite the delivery of tin-producing equipment, which has been asked for by the Netherlands Government.

In addition to these specific developments every effort is being made by the Foreign Economic Administration to maintain, and if possible, to increase, the supply of tin from sources developed during the war.

The WPB announcement was made in connection with a report, also made public September 13, on the tin supply and its connection with the whole reconversion picture.

Mr. Batt reported that he found both the British and Netherlands Governments very cooperative and anxious to help the U. S. replenish its tin supply as far and as soon as it lies in their power to do so.

As soon as the reoccupation of Malaya, Thailand, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies is complete, both governments are sending missions of experts immediately to the liberated areas to ascertain the condition of equipment, the state of mining operations and whether or not stocks of metal or concentrates are in existence, WPB said. Until the reports from these missions are received, it will not be possible to do more than speculate as to what can be expected. At the outset of the defense program, a year and a half before

we entered the war, comprehensive plans for securing pig tin or concentrates from the Far East, South America and Africa were formulated and vigorously prosecuted by this government, the WPB report said. As a result, never during the four years of the war has an essential manufacturing program been held up for lack of this critical metal, one of the very few of which the United States has no domestic supply.

However, it should be realized that the end of the war has not increased the amount of tin available to us but rather it has increased the number of claimants for the already meagre world supplies, WPB emphasized. Europe needs tin for reconstruction. Therefore, the immediate prospects are none too bright until Far Eastern tin production gets into its stride.

When the United States lost access to tin from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies in December, 1941, total American stocks of pig tin, secondary tin and concentrates were at their highest mark—157,227 tons, the WPB report said. Since then, these stocks of tin have dwindled steadily. The amounts this country was able to secure from abroad never equaled our war and essential civilian needs. This was, of course, only to be expected.

The report says that Japan's surrender brought a material change in the tin requirements situation, making the United States' position even more difficult for the time being. While military demands will soon be limited to maintenance, repair and operating supplies, civilian demand for tin will soar. The military will still need large quantities for the food pack, for bearings and bronzes for motorized vehicles and ship maintenance and for other military needs.

The tin supply and demand picture is shown in a great deal of detail, together with numerous charts and tables in a special WPB report. Some of the highlights are listed below:

1. The United States is not a tin-producing country and is therefore dependent entirely upon the importation of tin, either in the form of pig tin, or as concentrates to be smelted.

2. Moderate amounts of tin concentrates have been obtained from Bolivia and the Belgian Congo with small tonnages from the French Cameroons, Mexico and the Argentine. Our major source of supply of this metal has been the Belgian Congo.

3. During 1944, consumption of tin was 89,500 tons, approximately 9,000 tons greater than in 1943 and even exceeding the consumption in 1942 when the full effects of WPB conservation order M-43 were not yet in force. For the first six months of 1945, consump-

tion was at an even greater rate. So far, the effects of cancellation of contracts since V-E Day have been of a minor nature. Tinplate now will be required in even greater amounts than in 1944, bronze requirements are principally naval, and cutbacks in new construction, when effected, will be partially offset by rapidly mounting replacement and maintenance requirements. If there is superimposed upon this currently large consumption the unrestricted demand for other than essential uses of tin for automobiles, refrigerators, radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and a host of other products, consumption might easily reach a 120,000 ton rate and exhaust reserve stocks in a very short period.

4. Manufacturers who are faced with tremendous reconversion tasks frequently ask what is being done to obtain tin from the Far East. WPB and FEA are taking every step possible to bring all available sources of tin up to a maximum. One problem often overlooked is that these tin-producing areas are not American possessions. When tin, in concentrates or as metal, will come from these areas will depend entirely upon the solution of many complex adjustments, including the adequacy of the Chinese labor supply remaining in these areas.

5. Currently, if our supply-requirements picture is to be balanced, the United States has need for an additional 33,000 to 58,000 tons a year of recoverable tin in concentrates.

6. In view of the situation shown in the report, WPB finds it necessary to continue the prohibition of the use of tin for many items and the retention of conservation measures on the consumption of tin for permitted uses.

7. Many industrial enterprises have shown remarkable ability to adapt their manufacturing methods to the use of substitute material. Some of this has entailed considerable experimentation and additional expense at the start, but in many cases the ultimate savings will more than offset the initial expenditure, while at the same time permitting the production of a thoroughly satisfactory product.

Shipping Quotas Eliminated; Priority Ratings Simplified

All wartime import shipping quotas have been eliminated because of the eased shipping situation, the War Production Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and War Shipping Administration jointly announced September 12.

A simplified system of priority preference ratings, however, will be maintained. The agencies said that this was being done to insure that commodities and materials important to reconversion and food programs, or still needed by the armed forces, will be given preferential treatment.

Until very recently, shipping space for imports was still tight from certain areas such as East, South and West Africa and the east coast of South America. Now, however, there is space for practically all cargoes and the quota limitations have been removed, the agencies announced.

The revised 1945 U. S.-Canadian Import Shipping Priorities List is given below. It was prepared by WPB and the Department of Agriculture and approved by the Inter-Departmental Shipping Priorities Advisory Committee. The Canadian Government as well as interested agencies of the U. S. Government are represented.

Food commodities of interest to canners are listed below with their new ratings.

A ratings—Animal fats and greases; beef and other meat extract; fish liver oils; fish scrap and meal including white meal, guano and tankage; fish livers; halibut liver oil; oils, edible; salmon; rotenone-bearing roots; tin, metallic and ores and concentrates; tin plate scrap; shark liver oils; tuna fish liver oil.

B ratings—Beans, white, red kidney and lima; fruit, dried; figs, dried; herring, pickled or salted; olives; pine-apple juice; tuna fish, fresh or frozen.

C ratings—Anchovies; chicken and turkey; grapefruit; halibut; peppers, fresh; sardines, canned; pimientos; pineapples, fresh and canned; tomato products, canned; tuna fish, canned and pickled.

No New Fresh Fish Ceilings

No ceiling prices for fresh fish not previously under price control—those produced in the Great Lakes, Southern and Gulf and Middle Atlantic areas—will be set at this time, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

OPA recently informed the fishing industry that maximum prices would be established for species produced in these areas.

It is expected that the demand for fish will be sharply reduced because of increased civilian supplies of meats, poultry, canned fish and other proteins, as reported by the Department of Agriculture. Seasonal increases in the production of these uncontrolled fish are expected at this time. Thus it should not be necessary to establish ceilings for these fresh fish items now.

OPA will observe price movements very closely to determine whether control is necessary. If a continued rise in the prices of fish follows a temporary drop, it may be necessary to establish ceilings, as previously planned, the agency said.

TOMATO ADJUSTMENT**Increased Ceiling Established in Lieu of Subsidy on Deliveries Made Prior to July 5**

For any delivery of packed tomatoes made before July 5, 1945, processors will not be allowed to benefit by a subsidy increase of six cents per dozen No. 2 cans, under provisions of Amendment No. 2 to Order No. 24 under Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation No. 1, made effective by the Office of Price Administration September 13.

The addition, in lieu of subsidy, that the processor makes in determining his ceiling for sales to government agencies will be 18 cents per dozen No. 2 cans for deliveries made on and after that date. Increases proportionate to the size of the can are made on other container sizes than the No. 2, which is used as a base.

The subsidy increase was authorized by the Office of Economic Stabilization as a part of the joint program of OPA and the Department of Agriculture to encourage cannery production of canned tomatoes. To make the subsidy increase retroactive beyond the date of the announcement by permitting processors to benefit under the existing adjustable pricing agreement would be against the purpose of the program, OPA said.

The following specific amounts, on all tomatoes except Italian pear shaped tomatoes, apply to deliveries made before July 5, 1945:

Container size	Amount to be added per dozen containers
No. 1 Picnic.....	\$0.08
No. 1 Tall.....	0.10
No. 303.....	0.10
No. 2 and 95 Vacuum.....	0.12
No. 2½.....	0.16
No. 10.....	0.54

Canners of Italian pear shaped tomatoes who delivered before July 5 will have the same subsidy payment per dozen cans that applied to their 1944 pack before the increase, OPA stated.

Industrial Sugar Allotment

Industrial user allotments of sugar during the fourth quarter of 1945 will be maintained at the same rate as during the third quarter, OPA announced September 12.

Supplies allocated by the Department of Agriculture for all civilian uses during the fourth quarter will not permit raising the current rate of industrial allotments, OPA said. Continuation of previous levels of rations to consumers and institutional users has already been announced.

Forthcoming Meetings

- September 25—Food Forum Meeting, Hotel Continental, Chicago, Ill.
 October 15-16—Boston Conference on Distribution, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.
 October 17—Special meeting of the pickle and kraut manufacturers of the New York Metropolitan District and the Eastern Seaboard, Hotel New Yorker, N. Y. C.
 October 18-20—Florida Canners' Association, fourteenth annual meeting, Sheraton - Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach.
 November 12-13—Wisconsin Canners Association, annual meeting, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.

Dry Bean and Pea Prospects

The Department of Agriculture reported on September 11 that a probable dry bean crop of 15,370,000 bags (uncleaned) was indicated by September 1 reports from growers. This is an increase of 656,000 bags since August 1. Most of the increase is in the Pea and Medium White kinds for which present prospects are 521,000 bags more than a month ago. Pinto prospects increased 167,000 bags during August.

The indicated production of Great Northerns, Baby Limas, Red Kidneys, Pinks, and a few others are each a little larger than on August 1 but the production of Calif. Blackeyes and a few other kinds will probably be less than indicated at that time.

The indicated dry pea crop of 5,793,000 bags (uncleaned) is 272,000 bags more than indicated on August 1. Most of the increase is in the Alaska type.

CANNED SNAP BEAN, WHOLE TOMATO SUBSIDY RATES

The Department of Agriculture has announced the subsidy rate for 1945 pack canned snap beans at 11 cents per dozen No. 2's with suitable adjustments for other can sizes. This is the same rate as for the 1944 pack and covers sales made during the eligible period from May 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946.

The Department also clarified provisions of its program announced July 5, to encourage the packing of whole tomatoes through an increase of 6 cents per dozen for No. 2's with proportionate adjustments for other sizes. The increased subsidy rate on canned whole tomatoes, now 18 cents per dozen 2's, will apply only to sales made during the eligible period from July 5, 1945,

SUPPLEMENT 13 CORRECTED**Errors in Official Text of Regulation Rectified and Published in "Federal Register"**

The *Federal Register* for September 14 publishes corrections by the Office of Price Administration to Supplement 13 of Food Products Regulation No. 1, as follows:

- In section 6(a)(4) the footnote to the table reading "Area 4: *No adjustment," is corrected to read as follows:
Area 4: *Oregon and Washington (California, no adjustment).
- In section 6(g)(2), the caption of the fifth table reading "Peaches, Freestone" is corrected to read "Part 5—Peaches, Freestone," and the column heading in that table reading "No. 2 cans" is corrected to read "No. 2½ cans."
- In the second sentence of section 6(e) a comma is added immediately following the phrase "under section 5 of this supplement."

This correction shall become effective as of September 3, 1945.

These are among the errors in the official copy of Supplement 13 which the INFORMATION LETTER of September 1 reported would be corrected by the Office of Price Administration.

Tin Closures Still Restricted

As amended Order L-103-b now stands, only tinplate closures remain under control. Restrictions on the use of tinplate closures will be necessary for an indefinite period, as no easing in the available supply of tin is anticipated in the near future. The War Production Board made this statement in lifting certain of the quota restrictions on the use of glass containers.

through June 30, 1946. Sales made prior to July 5 are eligible for the prior subsidy of 12 cents per dozen No. 2's.

The subsidy rate on Italian pear shaped tomatoes also was clarified. The rate per dozen 2's for this variety of tomato is the difference between the Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 resale price and the 1945 grower support price, calculated as cents per dozen, No. 2 cans, plus 6 cents, with proportionate adjustment for other can sizes. This subsidy will cover sales made during the eligible period from July 5, 1945 through June 30, 1946. Pear shaped tomatoes packed prior to July 5 do not receive the subsidy of 6 cents per dozen, basis No. 2 cans.

PROCESSING LIMA BEANS

Indicated Production Nearly One-third Larger than Last Year's Total

A total of 39,410 tons of green lima beans for canning and freezing is indicated by reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from processors, containing information on the condition of the crop on September 1 and probable yield per acre. This indicated production is nearly a third larger than the 1944 production of 30,260 tons, and about a half larger than the average production of 26,440 tons obtained during the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period. It exceeds the previous record-high 1941 production of 38,000 tons by about 3 per cent.

The 1945 yield indicated on September 1 is 1,109 pounds per acre. In 1944, the yield was 1,037 pounds per acre, and for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period, the yield averaged 1,154 pounds. Rains in July and August inflicted some damage to the crop in the Maryland-Virginia area, but in most of the other important producing States, yields in prospect on September 1 are expected to be near average.

The following USDA table presents, in shelled tons, the production by States in 1944 and indicated production on September 1, 1945:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York	220	400
New Jersey	8,910	9,200
Pennsylvania	750	1,840
Ohio	770	810
Michigan	1,160	1,920
Wisconsin	970	2,220
Delaware	3,220	7,680
Maryland	1,050	1,950
Virginia	940	1,160
Utah	540	240
Washington	360	520
California	3,730	2,880
Other States	7,700	8,500
Total	30,260	39,410
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PROCESSING TOMATOES

Indicated Tonnage about 10 Per Cent Less than Record 1944 Total

The tonnage of tomatoes in prospect on September 1 for canning and the manufacture of tomato products is about 7 per cent less than was indicated on August 1. A total production for 1945 of 2,849,700 tons indicated on September 1 is about 10 per cent below the record-high 1944 production of 3,180,900 tons, but is nearly a third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 2,168,800 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The 1945 yield indicated on September 1 is 4.74 tons per acre. This com-

pares with 5.45 tons obtained in 1944 and an average of 4.83 tons per acre for the 10-year (1934-43) period. Yield prospects declined after August 1 in practically all of the important States except a few scattered areas including Iowa, Kentucky-Tennessee and Utah. Reduction in yield prospects during August was largely caused by too much rain earlier in the season which hindered growers in cultivating their fields and also prevented pollination of some blossoms. A light set of fruit resulted.

The following table presents a comparison of indicated production, 1945, with 1944 production, by States:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York	144,000	167,000
New Jersey	220,500	125,100
Pennsylvania	176,000	155,800
Ohio	165,000	170,400
Indiana	551,200	539,100
Illinois	55,900	63,500
Michigan	38,400	36,500
Iowa	14,300	15,400
Missouri	47,600	46,100
Delaware	64,100	44,100
Maryland	330,000	173,100
Virginia	134,900	92,500
Kentucky	9,600	9,800
Tennessee	13,400	13,300
Arkansas	52,200	45,600
Colorado	29,200	42,500
Utah	69,700	62,400
California	951,700	927,100
Other States	102,200	120,400
Total	3,180,900	2,849,700

pounds obtained in 1944 and an average of 1,094 pounds for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period. This yield has not been exceeded since 1924 when 2,155 pounds were obtained and it has been two decades since the 2,290 pound yield of peas estimated for this year in Wisconsin has been exceeded.

The following table gives, by States, the preliminary 1945 production compared with 1944 production, in shelled tons:

State	1944		1945	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine			4,350	4,300
New York			39,500	39,370
New Jersey			3,900	4,600
Pennsylvania			15,170	22,820
Ohio			4,210	6,000
Indiana			3,640	9,120
Illinois			12,310	23,320
Michigan			8,470	8,550
Wisconsin			114,400	109,460
Minnesota			18,480	40,200
Iowa			1,720	5,000
Maryland			10,650	15,720
Delaware			2,070	3,960
Virginia			1,600	1,320
Colorado			4,350	3,960
Utah			24,300	24,650
Washington			48,440	44,270
Oregon			46,220	41,440
California			4,330	4,470
Other States			11,800	11,390
Total			380,000	484,060

BEETS FOR CANNING

1945 Indicated Production about 11% Less than 1944 Record Total

The September 1 indicated production of 152,200 tons of beets for canning is about 11 per cent less than the 1944 record-high production of 171,600 tons, but nearly twice the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 78,800 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report.

The acreage planted in 1945 to this crop was estimated at 20,000 acres, the highest planted acreage on record. However, the September 1 indicated yield of 7.61 tons per acre fails to equal the 1944 yield of 9.24 tons, a record high yield. The 10-year (1934-43) average yield is 6.30 tons per acre.

The following table from the USDA report compares indicated 1945 production tonnage with that of 1944, by States:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York	60,800	59,400
New Jersey	3,400	2,600
Indiana	800	900
Michigan	12,900	11,600
Wisconsin	54,300	50,400
Oregon	23,900	11,500
Other States	15,500	16,400
Total	171,600	152,200

PEAS FOR PROCESSING

Tonnage for 1945 Breaks All Previous Records; Exceeds 10-year Average

The preliminary estimate of production of green peas for processing in 1945 is 484,060 tons. This estimated production exceeds the 1944 production of 380,000 tons by 27 per cent, the previous record-high production of 423,910 tons obtained in 1942 by 14 per cent, and the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 287,270 tons by almost 70 per cent, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The revised estimate of the 1945 acreage planted to green peas for processing is 500,300 acres. The preliminary estimate of the acreage harvested is 455,210 acres. The difference between the planted acreage and harvested acreage, or 45,000 acres, represents the acreage from which it is estimated no peas were harvested for canning or freezing. Included in this acreage is approximately 16,800 acres in Oregon and Washington that were harvested as dry peas.

The 1945 estimated yield of 2,127 pounds per acre compares with 1,739

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

Indicated Yield and Production in 1945 Exceed Last Year's Figures

On September 1 a production of 211,500 tons of cabbage was in prospect for kraut manufacture in 1945, including the estimated tonnage to be purchased from open market acreage. This indicated production for 1945 compares with the 1944 production of 117,100 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 162,100 tons, states the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The September 1 indicated yield is 11.0 tons per acre. This compares with 7.05 tons harvested in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average yield of 8.35 tons per acre. The yields in prospect on September 1 in Wisconsin are above any previous year on record and in New York, this year's September 1 indicated yield of 12.5 tons per acre has been exceeded only twice in the past 10 years. (15.2 tons in 1938 and 13.2 tons per acre in 1942.)

The table below shows 1945 indicated production, in tons and by States, compared with 1944:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	39,000	93,800
Ohio.....	13,000	19,400
Indiana.....	3,200	8,600
Illinois.....	1,200	1,800
Michigan.....	5,100	7,000
Wisconsin.....	42,300	52,500
Minnesota.....	1,600	3,100
Colorado.....	1,900	2,000
Washington.....	2,000	4,400
Other States.....	7,800	23,300
Total.....	117,100	211,500

PROCESSING SWEET CORN

Indicated 1945 Production Exceeds Previous Record by Nearly 2%

Growing conditions for sweet corn improved after August 1 in practically all of the important States from Pennsylvania and New York westward, states the September 10 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On September 1, a record-high production of 1,302,000 tons for processing in 1945 was in prospect. This compares with the 1944 production of 1,009,300 tons, and the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 880,800 tons. It exceeds the previous record-high 1942 production of 1,282,500 tons by nearly 2 per cent.

The 1945 yield indicated on September 1 is 2.48 tons per acre. This compares with 2.05 tons obtained in 1944, and an average of 2.28 tons for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) period. The yield in prospect on September 1 in Indiana is higher than growers in that

State have obtained since 1932. In most of the other mid-western States, indicated yields are around the high level of 1942, and in the Northwest, above average yields are in prospect.

The following table presents, by States, a comparison of 1944 production, with estimated production for 1945:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maine.....	41,600	42,600
New Hampshire.....	1,100	1,500
Vermont.....	2,500	3,000
New York.....	45,200	68,900
Pennsylvania.....	20,300	33,800
Ohio.....	33,000	41,800
Indiana.....	49,200	75,000
Illinois.....	117,400	178,000
Michigan.....	5,400	7,000
Wisconsin.....	205,200	227,700
Minnesota.....	193,700	238,500
Iowa.....	100,600	137,300
Nebraska.....	4,800	6,600
Delaware.....	7,500	12,200
Maryland.....	79,000	117,500
Tennessee.....	3,500	5,200
Washington.....	40,800	42,900
Oregon.....	15,400	19,400
Other States.....	42,500	44,000
Total.....	1,009,300	1,302,900

USDA Expects Grower Fruit Prices to be Lower in 1946

The Department of Agriculture's 1946 Outlook Issue of the Fruit Situation says in part:

Assuming large crops next year, prices to growers for the 1946 fruit crops probably will average considerably lower than prices during the past two crop seasons, when they reached wartime levels. Military needs will be greatly reduced, consumer income probably will be less, and a larger quantity and greater variety of many other food and nonfood commodities—both domestically produced and imported—will be competing for the consumer's dollar.

Despite declines in acreage of some fruits, total production of all fruits has increased about 40 per cent during the past 10 years. Two factors are the increase in bearing surface attained as the trees grow older, and the improved practices being followed in the commercial orchards which are becoming a larger proportion of all fruit-growing areas. Granted normal weather for the rest of this year and in 1946, abundant crops of fruits will be produced next year.

Although the prospective 1945-46 domestic commercial packs of dried fruits and canned fruits and fruit juices are slightly smaller than the 1944-45 packs, civilian supplies of most of these products in the season ahead are expected to be more plentiful than in the past season, mainly because of greatly reduced military and other noncivilian requirements. Civilian supplies of frozen fruits are about as large this year as last. Current supplies of canned citrus juices continue plentiful.

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

Estimate of 1945 Production Exceeds Last Year's Figure by 8%

The 1945 production of snap beans for processing is expected to total 245,800 tons, on the basis of reports received from canners and freezers containing information on the condition of the crop on September 1 and probable yield per acre, according to the report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated production exceeds the 1944 production of 226,700 tons by about 8 per cent, and compares with the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 130,800 tons. The tonnage now in prospect for 1945 is about 6 per cent below the record-high 1943 production of 262,300 tons.

The September 1 indicated yield is 1.56 tons per acre. This compares with 1.46 tons obtained in 1944, and 1.67 tons per acre for the 10-year (1934-43) average. After August 1, yield prospects declined slightly in Washington, the Ozarks, Michigan, New York and Maine, but the reduction in these States was more than offset by improvement of the crop in many other late-producing States.

The following table presents the 1945 estimated production, compared with 1944 production, in tons:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maine.....	5,800	7,000
New York.....	27,600	31,000
Pennsylvania.....	7,900	10,100
Indiana.....	1,200	1,300
Michigan.....	0,000	8,200
Wisconsin.....	14,300	15,000
Delaware.....	1,500	2,000
Maryland.....	15,600	19,700
Virginia.....	6,000	8,600
North Carolina.....	4,700	6,700
South Carolina.....	3,800	5,300
Georgia.....	1,000	2,400
Florida.....	16,200	14,000
Tennessee.....	7,800	10,400
Mississippi.....	2,300	2,100
Arkansas.....	18,700	21,700
Louisiana.....	2,800	3,600
Oklahoma.....	11,600	9,800
Texas.....	13,100	11,200
Colorado.....	3,500	4,300
Utah.....	2,100	2,300
Washington.....	7,600	7,000
Oregon.....	27,900	22,500
California.....	6,600	6,600
Other States.....	8,100	10,500
Total.....	226,700	245,800

Pimientos for Processing

Fourteen thousand tons of pimientos for processing is indicated for 1945 in California and Georgia, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This September 1 indicated production exceeds the 1944 production of 8,580 tons by 63 per cent but is about 21 per cent below the 10-year (1934-43) production of 17,780 tons.

On September 1 a yield of 1.57 tons of pimientos per acre was indicated. This compares with 1.33 tons for 1944 and an average of 1.24 tons for the 10-year (1934-43) period. Cool weather in California was favorable for the development of this crop and in Georgia, the crop was likewise reaching maturity under favorable conditions.

Figures for the two States given in the following table show 1945 indicated production compared with that of last year:

State	Indicated	
	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
California.....	1,260	1,680
Georgia.....	7,320	12,320
Total.....	8,580	14,000

Uniform Labeling Endorsed

Voluntary industry agreements to use uniform terms in labels or advertisements describing quantitative or qualitative characteristics of products were endorsed September 9 by the Board of Directors of the Brand Names Research Foundation. The Board approved the following line of action:

The encouragement among brand product manufacturers of voluntary definition of product content or characteristics to the maximum extent practical in each industry, and the encouragement of every industry to use, where practical, uniform terminology, voluntarily arrived at.

In its report on the Foundation's statement of policy the Journal of Commerce states that:

The resolution appears to endorse the "descriptive labeling" program launched this year by the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and the long standing effort of the National Canners Association in seeking agreements within the canning industry on common meanings for terms appearing on food product labels. It suggests that some kind of parallel action might prove practical in other industries.

New Construction Bureau Head

Appointment of George L. Hockensmith as director of the War Production Board's Construction Bureau to succeed John L. Haynes was announced September 10 by Harold Boeschenstein, WPB's Operations Vice Chairman.

Mr. Hockensmith has served as deputy director of the Construction Bureau since July, 1945, and was chairman of the Construction Requirements Committee prior to that date. Before entering government service in December, 1941, he was engaged in foundation construction work in various parts of the country. He holds an engineering degree from University of Maryland.

QUARTERMASTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON V-BOXES

In reply to an Association inquiry as to the War Department's policy with regard to future use of V-boxes, Col. L. C. Webster of the Office of the Quartermaster General addressed the following letter to NCA on September 11:

In response to requests from the canning industry as to a statement of policy on the part of the Army in reference to the V-box program, a series of meetings have been held in this office for the purposes of formulating a definite program.

It has been recognized that the first and most essential step to be taken is the accumulation of a complete nationwide inventory of V-boxes, and it will be several weeks before the actual figures can be compiled. However, preliminary estimates do not at this time indicate that there will be a surplus condition in V-boxes if consideration is given to the proposal that V-boxes be stored by the war agencies for use against requirements in the future.

It is recognized, of course, that there are certain cases where cannery have either the empty cans packed in V-

boxes or have already filled them with the product. In such cases it will be the definite endeavor of the Army to treat these cases preferentially in the hopes that a satisfactory adjustment can be made, fair both to the canner and the Government.

The industry must remember that, due to the foresight of the Government, they have been fully protected by letters of commitment on all V-box purchases for canned fruits and vegetables under the set-aside orders; and the patient cooperation of the industry is requested during the interim period of ascertaining the V-box inventory in the country. Furthermore, the close coordination of the canning industry with Quartermaster field buyers is earnestly solicited in order to accelerate the area adjustments of cannery stocks of export cases. It is only by a balancing of shortages and overages throughout the country that a sensible and economical program can be properly instigated.

Recognizing that this is of financial interest both to the industry and to the Government, it is the hope of this office that the entire problem can be resolved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

mittee members make the request and the proposed agenda concerns WPB.

WPB division directors will be designated automatically as Government presiding officers, pending formal replacement of those presiding officials who have already left the agency, WPB said.

WPB to Use Over-all Type of Industry Advisory Committee

Industry advisory committees of an over-all type will be retained on an "on call" basis until the War Production Board is liquidated, WPB has announced, in issuing supplementary rules to govern its advisory groups.

During the present demobilization and reconversion period, certain industry committees that represent segments of major industries will be dissolved. Over-all type committees will continue to function.

The Attorney General has assured WPB that the agency may continue to confer with industry advisory committees "until the time the present authority of the War Production Board under the Second War Powers Act, as amended, terminates."

WPB also announced that certificates of appreciation will be forwarded to 8,000 members of the 792 committees now active as well as to industry members formerly associated with the agency's advisory groups since the first one was formed late in 1941. Each certificate will express the appreciation of J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, for their "loyal service to a grateful nation."

The agency emphasized that it would continue to seek the advice of industry members whenever new plans affecting production are to be formulated or changed. WPB will continue to schedule meetings whenever any three com-

USDA Offering Irish Potatoes

The Northeast Regional Office, United States Department of Agriculture, is offering on a negotiated basis, an indefinite quantity of Irish potatoes purchased under the price support program.

The potatoes are U. S. Grade No. 2 or better and are packed 100 pounds net in new or good second hand bags. Bids must be by carlot.

Interested purchasers may contact Arthur Klein, Sales Division, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, 150 Broadway, New York City.

The Southern Regional Office of USDA also is offering for sale on a negotiated basis "as is, where is" subject to prior sale, three cars, 300 100-pound bags each, white potatoes U. S. 1, purchased under the price support program and now located at C. L. Robinson Ice and Cold Storage, Winchester, Virginia.

Interested purchasers may contact the Sales Division, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Western Union Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SUPPLEMENT 13 PROVISIONS

The Office of Price Administration has prepared a series of Questions and Answers intended to clarify the provisions of Supplement 13 to Food Products Regulation No. 1.

These are official interpretations issued by the lawyers of the OPA Fruits and Vegetables Section for the use of regional OPA offices, but have been made available to the Association for publication in the INFORMATION LETTER. The series of questions and answers follows:

1. Question: Will the processor of an item on which there is no change from 1944 in the recommended raw product prices or wage rates have the same maximum price under Supplement 13 as he had under Supplement 7?

Answer: Not necessarily. In the case of products covered by Pricing Method No. 1, the processor is required to figure his maximum price by going back to his 1941 base period prices, and changes made by the new supplement will in many cases result in different maximum prices under this supplement. (See Question 2 below.) The same is true as to products covered by Pricing Method No. 2, since the processor figures his maximum price by subcontracting from his 1944 maximum price under Supplement 7, his 1944 raw material cost and adding to the resulting figure his 1945 raw material cost, which may be different from his 1944 raw material cost even though the designated raw material price is the same for both years.

2. Question: What provisions of the new supplement are most likely to result in different maximum prices for products covered by Pricing Method No. 1?

Answer: The following provisions most likely result in different maximum prices:

(a) Provisions dealing with adjustment of maximum prices for approved wage rate increases.

(b) Provisions requiring that maximum prices for certain products under Pricing Method No. 1 be based on actual cost of raw material where lower than the designated price (for example, spinach and certain fruits that will be added to the supplement).

(c) Provisions covering base period sales. For example, in the case of peas and corn, Supplement 13 now establishes the period for base period sales on a variety rather than a product basis.

(d) Provisions of Section 5(a)(1), setting forth the type of sales to be included in figuring the base period price.

(e) Provisions of individual appendices setting forth in detail the proper item to be used as the base period item in figuring maximum prices under Section 5(a)(3) or (4).

3. Question: In determining the base price under Section 5(a)(1)(i) of Supplement 13 should sales made on the first day of the 60-day period of the 1941 pack (or other base period) be included?

Answer: Yes. Qualified sales made on the first day of the 60-day period or other base period of pack should be included in figuring the base price.

4. Question: Where the supplement refers to a percentage of a pack of a product, such as the 33½ per cent figure contained in Section 5(a)(1)(i), on what basis should the computation be made?

Answer: On the basis of number of cases, converted where necessary to a common size. In the case of a product having both a Spring and a Fall pack the percentage shall be figured on the Spring and Fall packs combined.

5. Question: Are base period sales at retail to individuals other than growers and employees considered as made in the regular course of a processor's business?

Answer: Yes.

6. Question: Are base period sales to a processor who performs the wholesale or retail functions with respect to items sold, deemed to be sales to another processor under the provisions of Section 5(a)(1)(i)?

Answer: Yes. Such sales should be excluded in figuring the base period price under Section 5(a) unless at least 33½ per cent of the selling processor's 1941 pack of the product was sold to other processors.

7. Question: Under Supplement 7 to FPR No. 1 it was determined by a local OPA official that a particular base period sale of more than 25 cases of 24 No. 2 cans of peas made to a retailer during the base period was not made in the regular course of business. Should such a sale be used in figuring the base price under Section 5(a) of Supplement 13?

Answer: Yes. The provisions of Section 5(a)(1)(i) are controlling in this respect. Since sales by a processor to retailers or industrial users are handled by a specific provision in this sub-division of the supplement it is our opinion that the question of whether such a sale was or was not made in the regular course of business is now immaterial. This subdivision excludes certain sales contracts from base period prices regardless of whether they were made in the regular course of business.

8. Question: The X Canning Company, which is now pricing No. 10 cans of Fancy cut asparagus spears, alleges the following facts: During the base period the company sold No. 10 cans of Standard cut asparagus spears but made no other sales of packed asparagus. Due to the increased requirements of government procurement agencies for this style of pack of asparagus, general commercial quality standards have been

improved so that cut asparagus spears that were sold during the base period as Standard grade would now be considered Substandard grade. In figuring a maximum price under Supplement 13 for the item being priced should the processor consider that he sold Standard cut asparagus spears during the base period and figure a price under Section 5(a), or should he consider that he sold only Substandard grade of the product during the base period and accordingly price under paragraph (b)?

Answer: Assuming these facts are true, the processor treats his base period sales as being of Standard cut asparagus spears and therefore figures his maximum price under Section 5(a). The grade of the product sold during the base period is controlling in this respect and the fact that the product so sold would now be graded by different standards is immaterial.

9. Question: In figuring maximum prices for sauerkraut under Section 6 of Supplement 13 must a processor wait until he has actually received at least 75 per cent of his purchases of cabbage of the 1945 Summer or Fall crop before he can figure his maximum price?

Answer: No. Paragraph 2 of Section 6(e) requires that the 1945 raw material cost of sauerkraut be based on not less than the first 75 per cent of the processor's purchases of the 1945 Summer or Fall crop cabbage. The processor can figure his maximum prices for sauerkraut under these provisions only when he has either paid or contracted to pay for at least 75 per cent of his season's purchases of cabbage of the 1945 Summer or Fall crops. It is not necessary that he actually receive or pay for any particular amount. However, if the processor does not contract for the cabbage he uses in making kraut but buys in the open market he must, of course, wait until he has purchased at least 75 per cent of his season's requirements of cabbage before he can figure his maximum price.

10. Question: The X Canning Company is figuring its maximum price for tomato sauce under Section 6(a) of Supplement 13. In figuring its 1945 raw material cost under paragraph 3 of Section 6(a), may the processor add the current cost of mushrooms and onions which it uses in processing the product in addition to the current raw material cost for tomatoes, at not to exceed the prices specified in the table in that paragraph?

Answer: Yes. Since both onions and mushrooms are raw materials for which prices are provided in the table in Section 6(a)(3), the processor may add his 1945 raw material cost for these materials, subject to the limitation stated in that paragraph.

11. Question: Under what circumstances may the labor adjustment factors provided in Supplement 13 be used without having specific approval of the wage rate increase by the War Labor Board?

Answer: Labor increases which are incurred by processors under the blanket approval granted by General Order 30 of the National War Labor Board do not require specific approval, and processors incurring such increases may use the appropriate labor adjustment factor if they have incurred such increases for unskilled female labor after January 1, 1944, and prior to completion of 50 per cent or more of their pack of the product. General Order 30 was amended on August 30, 1945, to provide increases in wage or salary rates which do not bring such rates above 55 cents per hour may be made without the approval of the National War Labor Board, although the increase will be used in whole or in part as a basis for seeking increases in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings, or in case of products or services being furnished under contracts with Federal procurement agencies will increase the cost to the United States.

12. Question: The X Canning Company in 1944 had a single rate of 45 cents per hour for unskilled female labor. In 1945 it established a wage rate range of 45 cents to 50 cents per hour for this class of labor. Is it entitled to use the area wage adjustment factor in calculating its maximum prices?

Answer: Yes. Since the mid-point of the rate range is higher than the single rate, it constitutes an increase.

13. Question: The X Canning Company in 1944 paid unskilled female labor on an hourly basis. In 1945 it is paying unskilled female labor on a piece work basis. If the average hourly earning on a piece work basis is higher than the 1944 hourly rate may X use the applicable wage adjustment factor provided in Supplement 13?

Answer: Yes. However, if there was more than one hourly wage rate in effect for unskilled female labor in 1944 in determining whether there is an increase in 1945 over 1944 in this category of labor, the 1944 hourly rate and the 1945 piece work rate should each be computed on a weighted average basis.

14. Question: If a canner at the start of 1945 pack increased his wage rate for unskilled female employees from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour but made no increase for other classes of employees, is he entitled to use the applicable area wage adjustment factor in calculating his ceiling prices?

Answer: Yes. The fact that no increase in wage rate was granted other classes of employees is immaterial. Under Supplement 13 an increase in the basic wage rate will be considered to have occurred only if the single rate or mid-point of the range of rates for unskilled female labor has been increased.

15. Question: The X Canning Company was individually authorized by the War Labor Board to increase wage rates for most of its employees and put

such increases into effect but it happened to make no increase in wage rates for unskilled female labor. Is it entitled to use the area wage adjustment factor in calculating its ceiling price?

Answer: No.

16. Question: The X Canning Company employs unskilled female labor at (1) sorting and trimming fruits and vegetables (2) handling empty cans, and (3) casing in the warehouse. In 1944 it paid 45 cents per hour for all three jobs. In 1945 it paid 50 cents per hour for one of these jobs but continued the 45 cent rate for the other two jobs. Is it entitled to use the area wage adjustment factor in calculating its ceiling prices?

Answer: Yes. An increase in the basic wage rate for any job classification performed by unskilled female labor entitles the canning company to use the area wage adjustment factor in calculating its ceiling prices.

17. Question: If a canner packing a product at more than one plant makes an approved increase in the basic wage rates at one plant but not at his other plant, may he use the area adjustment factor in figuring his ceiling prices for both plants?

Answer: No. He may use the wage adjustment factor only in calculating his ceiling prices for the plant where the wage rate increase was made. However, he may then figure a uniform maximum price under Section 10(e).

18. Question: The X Canning Company is a transferee of the stock in trade and business assets of the Y Canning Company within the meaning of Section 14(g) of Supplement 13 to FPR 1. During 1944 the Y Canning Company paid unskilled female labor 40 cents per hour. At the beginning of the 1945 pack X increased the rate of pay for unskilled female labor in the factory he had taken over from Y to 45 cents per hour pursuant to the authority granted under General Order 30 of the War Labor Board, as amended. Is X entitled to use the applicable wage adjustment factor in Supplement 13?

Answer: Yes. Since X is the transferee of Y and is bound by the maximum prices to which Y would have been subject if no transfer had taken place it must be construed that X has "incurred an increase in basic wage rates" within the meaning of that phrase as used in Supplement 13.

19. Question: X, a processor, started in the canning business in 1945 by opening a new factory in Maryland. He is paying for unskilled female labor the competitive wages of 50 cents per hour under the blanket authority granted by the National War Labor Board in General Order 30. Is he entitled to add the appropriate labor adjustment factor to the middle-of-the-band prices for the products he packs which are covered by Pricing Method No. 1?

Answer: Yes. In our opinion, X has incurred an increase in basic wage rates. The maximum prices for the 1944 pack established by Pricing

Method No. 1 of Supplement 7 included an increased factor representing all allowable cost increases from 1941 to 1944, thus including a factor for wage increases based on 1943 wage rates plus a projected increase allowed in the Southern States to cover labor increases made late in 1943 under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The 1945 pricing program for canned fruits, berries and vegetables contemplates that approved raw material cost increases and wage rate increases not reflected in 1944 ceilings shall be added to the 1944 ceilings in determining the processor's 1945 maximum price under Supplement 13.

20. Question: Under the provisions of Supplement 13 one of the requirements with respect to adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rate is that the increase must be incurred prior to completion of 50 per cent or more of the pack of the product. For those products, such as spinach, having both a spring and fall pack during 1945, is the 50 per cent figured against each separate pack or against the combined packs?

Answer: The 50 per cent requirement must be figured against the combined spring and fall packs since under Supplement 13 but one maximum price is established for an item which is packed two times during the same pack year.

21. Question: If a processor finds he has erroneously calculated his ceiling price under Supplement 13, what steps should he take to correct it?

Answer: The provisions of Section 14(h) (How a figured maximum price is established and how an established maximum price may be changed) are controlling in this respect. As to maximum prices which are figured lower than the applicable pricing method allows, the processor may refigure his maximum price if he obtains the permission of the District Director of OPA to do so. If, however, the processor has figured a price higher than the applicable pricing method allows, such a price cannot be said to be his maximum price and he not only does not need the permission of the District Office to refigure his price but is required to figure it correctly. If deliveries have been made to distributors on the basis of prices incorrectly figured the processor should of course give notice of his correct maximum price. The question of enforcement actions based on overcharges resulting from any such incorrectly figured price is subject to the jurisdiction of the local enforcement official.

22. Question: The X Canning Company has a ceiling price on Extra Standard 5-sieve sweet peas in No. 2 cans 7 cents per dozen higher than its ceiling price on Fancy 5-sieve sweet peas in No. 2 cans. Does Supplement 13 prohibit X from selling the Fancy 5-sieve sweet peas as Extra Standard grade?

Answer: Yes. If the sale is at the extra standard maximum price such action is a price violation of Section 14(j) of Supplement 13, which provides in part that no person may sell or de-

liver or buy and receive any item at a price higher than the maximum price established for it by the applicable supplement. Even if it is at a price no higher than the fancy price, such a sale would violate the invoicing provision (See Section 11).

CONGRESS SUMMARY

N. C. A. Legislative Group to Consider Full Employment, Wage-Hour, Unemployment Bills

Following is a summary of legislation of interest to canners now being considered or about to be presented in the current session of Congress. These subjects will be considered at the September 17-18 meeting of the Association's Legislative Committee at N. C. A. headquarters in Washington. Below are listed the subjects, the numbers of Senate or House bills presented, and a summary of each, concluding with the present status of the legislation in each case:

Full Employment (S. 380, H. R. 2202)—After the conclusion on September 1 of hearings on S. 380, a subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has been considering the bill in executive session. The subcommittee after vigorous discussion, is reported to have recommended the bill favorably to the full committee which is expected to act next Tuesday. The subcommittee, while retaining the basic features of the original bill is understood to have redrafted it on lines suggested by Senator Wagner.

The subcommittee has been, it is reported, almost equally divided on the basic issues of creation of a "right to work" and reliance on Federal expenditures and planning to bring about full employment. Opposition to the bill has been led by Senator Taft and it is expected that the controversy will be resumed in the full committee next Tuesday.

The House Committee has not scheduled hearings on H. R. 2202 because of its consideration of H. R. 3225, authorizing President Truman to reorganize government agencies.

Social Security (S. 1050, H. R. 395)—Neither House nor Senate committee has arranged a schedule for hearings on proposals to amend the permanent Social Security Act. Hearings will be held later in the fall.

Surplus Property (H. R. 3907)—During the past week the House and Senate, following the President's recommendation, passed H. R. 3907 to substitute a single administrator in place of the three-man Surplus Property Board. No other amendments to the Surplus Property Act were made by this bill which now goes to the President for signature.

Further amendments to the Surplus Property Act will be considered later

after Mr. Symington, who is expected to be the new administrator, has had time to study its operations and make recommendations. It is expected that hearings will be called within the next several weeks.

Wage and Hour Amendments (S. 1282, S. 1349, H. R. 3710, H. R. 3837, H. R. 3839, H. R. 3841, H. R. 3844, H. R. 3914, H. R. 3028)—Hearings on proposals to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act have been scheduled for hearing on September 25 before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The subcommittee, of which Senator Pepper is chairman, is expected to consider S. 1349, introduced by Senator Pepper. This bill and its companion bills, H. R. 3914 and H. R. 3028, are substantially the same as S. 1282, previously summarized in the INFORMATION LETTER.

The House Committee on Labor has not, according to latest reports, scheduled hearings on the same proposals.

Unemployment Reconversion Payment (S. 1274, H. R. 3736)—Drastic modification of the original Kilgore unemployment pay benefit bill is reported to have been approved by the Senate

Finance Committee as the LETTER went to press. The modified bill is understood to reject the Kilgore proposal of \$25 maximum unemployment payments for 26 weeks and to provide that payments may be made from Federal funds to extend State payments at State rates to a total of 26 weeks if this Federal aid is requested by a State. These benefits would be extended to include Federal workers and seamen, but the Kilgore proposal also to include agricultural processing workers was denied.

In addition, the modified bill would pay transportation costs for war workers returning to their homes or to new job opportunities at equally distant localities. Only war workers who left their homes after December 7, 1941, would be eligible and a \$200 maximum cost would be imposed.

The bill, according to Senator George, will be taken up by the Senate next Tuesday.

Audit of Government Corporations—The House, on September 12, passed H. R. 3660 providing for an audit of certain government corporations by the General Accounting Office. This bill now goes to the Senate.

NEW PROCEDURE FOR EXPORT TO PHILIPPINES ANNOUNCED

Estimate of Fourth Quarter Canned Foods Requirements Also Released

Procedure for exporting canned foods to the Philippines and an estimation of requirements for consumption within the islands for the fourth quarter were announced by the Foreign Economic Administration on September 14. The procedure is specified in FEA Current Export Bulletin 277.

The fish requirements are 1,500 short tons of canned fish and 300 short tons of salt and dried fish. Pilchard and mackerel canners will be interested to learn that these requirements are expected to be obtained from the commercial market through normal export-import channels.

Other fourth-quarter canned food requirements announced (expressed in short tons) are as follows:

Canned meats, 2,000; baby food, 225; peaches, 240; pears, 120; fruit juices, 66; tomatoes, 165; corn 300; snap beans, 360; pork and beans, 560; vegetable juices, 45; catsup, 210; jams and jellies, 45.

Procedure for exporting these products follows:

1. Direct negotiations between Philippine importers and American exporters will take place in the customary commercial manner.

2. When a Philippine importer is ready to pass a firm order for goods to an American exporter, the order in duplicate (cable, letter, or order form) will be submitted to the FEA office in

Manila. The Manila office will retain the duplicate copy of such order.

3. If the importer's order conforms to prescribed requirements in the Philippines regarding proper distribution, handling capacity, etc., FEA Manila will assign a registry number to the order.

4. The importer will then transmit his order to the exporter in the United States, notifying him of the registry number.

5. The FEA office in Washington will not be empowered to grant an export license unless the application contains a registry number. The exporter will include the specific registry number in his application for an export license. It should be noted, however, that many commodities may be shipped under General License without the necessity of specific license application, but shipping space allocations cannot be obtained without a registry number.

6. The War Shipping Administration, through its berth agents, will allocate shipping space only to exporters having a proper registry number. Space will be allocated on a priority basis intended to assure that the most essential goods required for Philippine economy will flow to the islands.

7. To the extent private trade fails to supply the minimum essential requirements to the Philippines, the U. S. Commercial Company will be directed to purchase and ship any necessary deficiencies in the prescribed program.

Since registry numbers will not be issued to cover any order sent from Manila prior to September 12, 1945, exporters having a firm order dispatched

from the Philippines prior to September 12 may apply to FEA for an export license, where required, or to WSA berth agents for shipping space by certifying on such application the dispatch date of the order regardless of the date of its receipt by the exporter.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon by regions and varieties, through September 2, 1945, as compared with a similar period in 1944:

	1945 Cases	1944 Cases
Districts		
Western Alaska.....	704,553	*1,027,036
Central Alaska.....	2,049,430	1,840,078
Southeastern Alaska.....	1,487,914	1,937,537
Total.....	4,241,897	4,813,651
Species		
King.....	37,108	33,740
Red.....	1,165,462	1,567,408
Pink.....	2,209,931	2,039,608
Chum.....	674,257	994,428
Coho.....	155,139	178,467
Total.....	4,241,897	4,813,651

* Final.

NEW SET-ASIDE CUTS

Further Reductions Announced by USDA Affect Nine Canned Fruits, Six Vegetables

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 14 announced that additional quantities of canned fruits and canned vegetables from the 1945 pack will be made available for civilian consumption due to decreased government requirements which will be reflected in reduced set-aside percentages on these foods in forthcoming amendments to two War Food Orders—22.8 (canned fruits) and 22.9 (canned vegetables). Reductions will make available an estimated additional 3,850,000 cases of canned fruits and 5,887,000 cases of canned vegetables. Reports of a Navy release of canned foods, on news wires September 13, probably had their foundation in announcement of this forthcoming set-aside reduction.

Under the provisions of the coming amendments to War Food Orders 22.8 and 22.9, set-aside percentages will be reduced on nine major canned fruits and six major canned vegetables. Zero set-aside percentages will be established on canned pineapple, pineapple juice, asparagus, spinach, carrots, and tomato paste. The zero set-aside percentages are being established on items where

procurement to date is approximately equal to government requirements. Any additional purchase of special items, if necessary, will be made on the open market. Set-aside percentages to be announced in the forthcoming amendments to War Food Orders 22.8 and 22.9, along with previous set-aside percentages will be as follows:

	CANNED FRUITS	
	Old	New
Apples.....	54	46
Applesauce.....	24	19
Apricots.....	45	33
Blackberries.....	62	59
Blueberries.....	85	73
Figs.....	45	39
Fruit cocktail.....	18	14
Peaches.....	21	12
Pears.....	51	37
Pineapple.....	42	0
Pineapple juice.....	20	0

	CANNED VEGETABLES	
	Old	New
Snap beans.....	28	24
Beets.....	27	23
Sweet corn.....	19	18
Peas.....	18	16
Sweet potatoes.....	36	33
Pumpkin.....	23	23
Sauerkraut.....	24	24
Tomatoes.....	36	31
Tomato catsup.....	12	12
Asparagus.....	65	0
Carrots.....	44	0
Spinach.....	47	0
Tomato paste.....	22	0

Cheese Controls Removed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture removed all cheese controls on September 11, following advices from the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps that some military stocks of Cheddar cheese can be used to fulfill requirements of foreign claimants. These actions were accomplished by removal of the previously announced 40 per cent Cheddar cheese set-aside for September under Amendment 5 to War Food Order 15, and termination of War Food Order 92 which restricted the manufacture of foreign type cheeses to permit greater volume of manufacture of Cheddar cheese. Both actions are retroactive to September 1.

Coincident with this announcement the Office of Price Administration reduced to zero the point value of all varieties of cheese.

To End Truck, Tractor Rationing

The rationing of all new commercial motor vehicles including trucks, truck-tractors and trailers will be terminated Dec. 1, 1945, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced.

On and after that date, Guy A. Richardson, director of ODT's highway transport department, said "a free

market will then obtain in the purchase and delivery of commercial motor vehicles: truck sales will be a matter involving buyer and seller except as regulated by agencies other than ODT."

The termination of rationing was effected through the revocation and periodic elimination of various sections of General Order ODT-44A and Administrative Order ODT-27A.

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